

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW GEOPHILOID CENTIPEDE FROM THE LITTORAL OF
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

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In a collection of centipeds made by Borys Malkin in 1951 in Alaska are specimens of a new *Brachygeophilus* which were found near the lower tide mark on Kuiu Id. A few other geophiloid forms have been recorded as similarly living between the tide marks and as thus surviving frequent and prolonged submergence under water, most of these belonging to the family Schendylidae whereas the present species pertains to the Geophilidae proper.

Brachygeophilus admarinus n. sp.

Head longer than wide (13:11), widest back of middle. Labrum as a whole concave; median division straight or slightly convex, bearing mostly 5 long, acuminate, basally dark teeth; lateral divisions closely pectinate. First maxillae with palpus and inner process both conically pointed and each having typically 5 setae on its ventral face; syncoxite bearing a lappet on each side. Claw of the second maxillae smooth; coxae broadly united with no trace of a median suture.

Prosternum of prehensors unarmed, and with no sclerotic (chitinous) lines. Claws of prehensors when closed not attaining front margin of the head; claws with a minute tooth or tubercle at base.

Anterior sternites each with posterior margin sclerotized in an edge that fits into a transverse notch on anterior border of the succeeding sternite. No ventral pores were detected.

Last ventral plate broadly trapeziform, the sides strongly converging caudal. Coxal pores mostly 6 on each side. Anal pores present. Anal legs each with a well developed claw. Anal legs of female slender, those of male crassate.

Number of pairs of legs 47 in both sexes.

Length, near 25 mm.

Locality. Redd Bay, Kuiu Id., Southeast Alaska. July 23-25, 1951. Numerous specimens taken under stones near the low tide mark by Borys Malkin.

